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ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

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STIMULI, EXCITANTS OR EXTERNAL ELEMENTS.

By C. G. RAUE, M.D.

(Read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.)

It may even here be stated in general, that it is not the external things themselves which act as stimuli upon the recipient organs, but that it is only certain qualities of the same, which being varied and different, acquire for their reception, sensory organs, constructed in reciprocal relation to them. And from this consideration alone, it may be surmised, that the knowledge we gain of the external world will never amount to an *adequate cognition*, but will remain for ever a cognition of its effects only.

As far as the luminous stimuli have been investigated, we are told by Physicists that they consist, like those of heat, of various vibrations of the ether. The relatively greatest rapidity is produced by the violet rays of the spectrum of the sun, while the relatively slowest motion is that of the red rays. Above and below these in rapidity of vibration, are still others, which however, cease to excite our visual apparatus under usual conditions.

Those equaling and exceeding the violet rays in rapidity of vibration, are called actinic (chemical) rays, while those below the rapidity of red rays, are perceived as heat; hence, if all this be correct, and if smell and taste be perceivers of the chemical constitution of external bodies, and the nerves of general sensibility be perceivers of heat (besides other qualities) we would recognise the most rapid vibrations of the ether by smell and taste, and the slowest by the nerves of general sensibility.

And, provided that these investigations are correct, we would be capable of *seeing* chemical as well as thermic vibrations of the ether, if the terminal apparatus of the Optic nerve had been made responsive to them.

It appears then, that what we call light, luminous stimulus, or visual excitant, is practically limited to fixed boundaries, by the terminal structure of the eye.

And there are indeed cases of innate incapability for seeing certain colors, as for instance the extreme red, which would denote an unusual narrowness of the natural visual limit.

An extension above or below the fixed limits of normal human vision is unknown, and whether it may or may not exist in the various species of animals, has never been ascertained,

The *auditory* stimuli, consist of vibrations of the air, which, according to Helmholtz's measurements, range between sixteen vibrations to thirty-eight thousand in a second.

This, however, relates only to very fine ears; less delicately constructed organs do not perceive audible vibrations to such an extent. Thus for instance, it is asserted that some people are absolutely deaf to the song of a lark, the chirping of a locust, or the scream of a bat, but with no other than this special auditory disqualification.

The real musical tones are limited in their rapidity to a range between forty and four thousand vibrations in a second, while, as has been stated, the range of audible sounds in general is much wider.

The question then, comes up, do vibrations that overpass these limits at either extreme, produce no sounds whatever?—or, are there no other sounds than those which lie within the boundaries of sixteen and thirty-eight thousand vibrations in a second. For the human ear, it seems there are none, but it is surely conceivable that among the lower orders of animals, some may possess organs so constructed both for producing and receiving sound, that for them there exists a range and a variety of vibrations, where the human ear perceives absolutely none.

The stimuli which act upon the *olfactory and gustatory* nerve fibres, are probably as has been stated, related to the chemical constitution of external bodies, and as such would exceed in rapidity the visual vibrations of the ether, we have no further knowledge of them.

The stimuli for the sense of *touch* and the *muscular sense*, seem to consist of various degrees of pressure and traction upon the corresponding sensory nerves.

It does not matter whether this pressure or traction be caused by the motion of external things, or by the motion of our own muscles in relation to them.

In either case it is *motion* by which we become cognizant of the quality of assistance which external things manifest when in contact with our own body, and which we recognise by the joined action of the sense of touch and the muscular sense.

We may state then, that even in the case of these senses, the essential character of their stimulation consists of *motion*. This relates probably in some degree also to the stimuli which act upon the *sentient* nerves, or the sense of *general feeling*, although a very important part of their action seems to consist in the perception of heat, which again, as has been stated, is motion, namely the vibration of the ether of less rapidity than that of the red rays of the spectrum of the sun. The nature of the stimuli, by which the *sympathetic* nervous system is affected, is wrapped in still greater mystery, but consists probably to a great extent, of the *molecular* motions which unceasingly are going on within the living organism.

As long as they proceed in harmony they are not perceptible, only an excess or deficiency in their action, that is, a disturbance in the equilibrium of the natural molecular motion, manifests itself at once in corresponding sensation.

One must have been a prover of drugs in order to be capable of appreciating this wonderful reaction of the human organism against even the finest agencies.

We may then, sum up and define the various stimuli, which excite corresponding sensory organs as agencies, the essential nature of which consists of *motion*; of motion of the ether, of the air, of solids, of fluids and of molecules.

OPHTHALMIC THERAPEUTICS.

By T. F. ALLEN, M.D.

(Continued from page 264.)

BELLADONNA.

Symptoms—OBJECTIVE; **lids puffy*; **red and congested*; left lid droops, is inflamed, and painful when touched; **Inflammatory swelling of the lower lid near the inner canthus, with throbbing pain, &c.*; edges of the lids injected: lids agglutinated mornings.

Lachrymation; *total absence of lachrym; the motion of the eyes is attended with dryness and stiffness, vessels of conj. injected; the left caruncula lach. inflamed, swollen and suppurating, at first with burning, afterwards with pressive pain.

Eyes in general, *staring; protruding and brilliant: spasmodically turn round and round: *are in constant spasmodic motion: distorted with red swollen face: alternately fixed and very movable; conjunctiva red, tumefied.

Pupils—(At first, or from large doses) dilated; (afterward, or from minute doses) contracted; *optic disk greatly deepened in tint, the retinal arteries and veins become much enlarged, (the veins markedly so).

Symptoms, SUBJECTIVE; In the lids incessant quivering; an incessant trembling and quivering of the rt. upper lid, continuing the whole day, at last becoming painful: heaviness esp. of the rt. upper lid; could not fully raise her lids without her finger; lids wide apart.

In the eyes generally, *crawling pressive pain, as if full of sand, obliged to rub them, *heat in the eyes, as if surrounded by a hot vapor; *burning dryness in both eyes, more violent alternately in one or the other; burning in the eyes with acute itching, both, however, cease when the eyes are pressed upwards; pains and burning in the eyes; * DRYNESS OF THE EYES, WITH SENSE OF DRYNESS AND STIFFNESS; *smarting in the eyes; shooting from within outwards; itching shoots in the internal canthi, which rubbing only temporarily removes; pressive pain deep in ball when she closed the eyes; *feeling as if the eyes protruded; difficulty in moving the ball.

Around the eyes; a confused pressure comes in rt. orbit, and alternately shifts into the forehead and back again: *pain in orbits, often as if the eyes were being torn out, sometimes (and more lastingly) as if they were being pressed into the head; in addition, a pain presses down from the forehead into the eyes: drawing pain under the l. eye from below upwards.

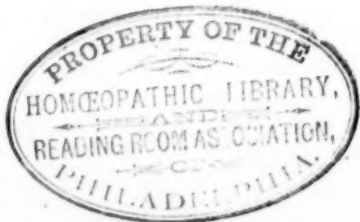
Vision.—Disturbances caused by mydriasis are not peculiar to bell., these symptoms vary in different individuals according to the peculiar refraction of the eye, in general all objects (at least near objects) become indistinct and run together (or may be double). Double vision, objects seemed double and to revolve and run backward; objects seem inverted; objects seem at first enveloped in a white vapor, contours are no longer distinct. *On reading, letters shone partly like gold, partly like blue size, and trembled; objects appear white; a large halo round the flame of the candle, parti-

colored, red predominating; at times the light seems as if broken up into rays; * occasional flashes of light before the eyes; * sparks as of electricity before eyes, esp. on moving them: * large bright sparks before the eyes: * flames before eyes, the air seems like a mist. She sees a white star as large as a plate in the ceiling, and light silvery clouds seem passing across it from left to right: temporary bright spots and stars before eyes, and a brilliant glow around letters; * retina insensible, he is quite blind; vision very sensitive; * PHOTOPHOBIA.

CLINICAL.—The use of this drug in inflammatory disease of the eye is much more limited than is generally imagined. In some forms of conjunctivitis (esp. catarrhal, in the early stages) with dryness of the eyes, with thickened red lids, and burning pains in the eye, it is the remedy. It may be required as a temporary remedy in acute aggravations of several diseases of the eye, as in granular lids, when, after taking cold, the eyes become sensitive to air and light, with dryness and a gritty feeling in the eyes: or in chronic keratitis, when suddenly the eye becomes intensely congested, with heat, pains, photæ, etc., pains after sharp shooting through the ball to the back of the head. Bell. has wonderfully relieved the severe pains of glaucoma, and afforded temporary relief; glaucomatous eyes are exceedingly sensitive to the action of this drug, and Atropine should never be used, if possible to avoid it. *Orbital Neuralgias*, (especially if of *infra orbital nerve*.) with red face, hot head, etc.

Rheumatic Iritis has been aborted in the early stages by Bell., but the remedy is not often indicated.

Particularly useful is Bell. in *Hyperæmia of the optic nerve* and retina, dependent upon cerebral congestion, especially has this been verified by me in a few cases in which this was a chronic condition, and a red conjunctival line was very marked along the line of fissure of the lids. In some of these cases, as also in some of the acute inflammatory cases, the retinal photopias were present, such as red sparks and flames, bright spots and lights, etc.



THE APPLICATION OF REMEDIES TO THE PUERPERAL CONDITION.

BY HENRY M. LEWIS, M. D., and HENRY MINTON A. M., M. D.

(Continued from page 307.)

Hydrophobin.

CONVULSIONS at any time, excited by the attempt to drink, or by the sight or sound of water. She may desire the water, but the sight of it, or the sound of its motion affects her, exciting spasms—spasms of the larynx; stiffness of the articulations of the jaws. Sensation as of a lump in the throat and desire to swallow, continued spitting; large quantities of tough saliva in the mouth and throat. Desire for stool occasioned by the sight or sound of water.

PREGNANCY. JEALOUSY.—Anguish, unaccountable fear; thinks she will be poisoned, injured or betrayed. Wants to run away. Indomitable rage. Delirium with scolding, amorousness, obscenity, lascivious and boisterous behavior. Desire to uncover the person, and lie in bed naked. Always with mania desire to be doing something; *must be active*. *Congestion of blood to the head, eyes sparkling and red face purple; condition worse towards night. Head and face hot, body cool.* Contraction of the muscles on one side of the face and neck, the head being drawn over to that side. Eyes red, staring and distorted. Optical delusions, *everything seems too large. Redness of the conjunctiva.* Quivering of the eyes or eyelids. *Night blindness.* Spasmodic closing of the lids. Protruding and convulsively moved eyeballs. Strabismus. Twitching of the muscles about the eyes, mouth and face, generally. The cheeks twitch. *Distorted, blueish face, with the mouth wide open.* Brownish red, swollen face.

Toothache, with congestion of blood to the head in the morning. Pulsating toothache. Toothache driving almost to madness. Im-mobility of the tongue. Biting of the tongue when talking. Burning, and dryness of the tongue and lips. Accumulation of saliva in the mouth with much spitting. *Constriction of the throat with inability to swallow, especially fluids.* Great dryness of the throat and pharynx. Hydrophobic symptoms. Dread of water. Thirst with drinking, but little at the time. *Hiccough* with spasms and rumbling in the abdomen after eating and at night. *Pit of the*

stomach exceedingly sensitive to touch. Cramps in the stomach relieved by vomiting. *Watery painless diarrhoea.* Involuntary jerks of the muscles before, during and after stool. Yellow watering. Involuntary stools. Sphincterani seemingly paralyzed. *Cramp-like sensations in the abdomen and violent pains in the pit of the stomach,* with twitching of the muscles. Sleeplessness, lies wide awake all night, sometimes caused by a crowd of engrossing thoughts.

Many of the above symptoms point strongly towards, or are the initiatory steps of impending convulsions—these may occur at any time, during pregnancy, or labor, or after child birth—the symptoms of which are given further on.

Hyosciamus.

ABORTION.—Attended with characteristic spasmodic symptoms. Spasms or convulsions of the whole body with loss of consciousness, the symptoms being mostly worse at night. May be able to answer questions correctly, but immediately lapses into unconsciousness. The blood is *bright red, flowing steadily.* Abortion commencing with spasms, single shocks, twitches and startings, with every start increased flow of blood. She is rigid and loses her sight and hearing.

DURING LABOR.—Convulsions or symptoms, as elsewhere given, indicative of their imminence.

AFTER LABOR.—Flooding, blood bright red and *flowing, steadily.* Starts, twitches and single shocks, with each shock or start, a fresh discharge of blood. Flooding attended with labor-like pains, with drawing in the thighs and small of the back or in the limbs; heat over the entire body, with a quick or full pulse; swelling of the veins of the hands and face; great uneasiness; trembling over the whole body, or numbness of the limbs; loss of consciousness, dark before the eyes. Twitching of the muscles of the extremities. Jerking in one limb, alternating with rigidity of the joints. Delirium, amorous or obscene.

CONVULSIONS.—*Violent congestion of blood to the head, face purple red; the eyes red and sparkling;* she has optical delusions, *everything appears too big to her.* Double strabismus; the eyes protruded and are spasmodically moved about; the conjunctiva is intensely red and congested; the eyes and lids quiver. The face is distorted and bluish, or hot and red, the heat and redness being increased with the accession of each spasm. The throat is constricted and attempts to swallow aggravate the symptoms. Speech is impeded, the tongue thick and unmanageable. The muscles, parti-

cularly those about the mouth and eyes, twitch and jerk. Shocks seem to run through the whole system. She makes queer motions, *the head is shaken to and fro*, or drawn to one side. The limbs are spasmodically curved, and the curved body is jerked violently up from the bed. Thumbs tightly clenched. Foam at the mouth. Great anguish and crying out; oppression of the chest. Consciousness may be entirely suspended, or with the spasmodic symptoms there may be a delirium, from which she can be aroused by sharply speaking. The delirium is usually accompanied with a *strong tendency to action*. She shamelessly uncovers herself; talks obscenely; imagines she is poisoned or pursued. The sight or sound of water may bring on the spasms, or she may desire it frequently and take it without difficulty.

AFTER PAINS.—Spasmodic with considerable loss of bright red blood.

Retention of urine, with constant pressure in the bladder, of which there is apparent paralysis. *No will to make water*.

LOCHIA totally suppressed, with characteristic symptoms indicating this drug.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Typhoid state. Apathy or delirium and excitement, with spasms, jerking of the muscles, wild staring look in the eyes. *Watery painless diarrhoea*. Throwing off the bed-clothes; desire to be naked. Nymphomania. Other symptoms of the remedy as hereinbefore stated.

PUERPERAL MANIA.—The symptoms of this disease, as they frequently manifest themselves, are well portrayed in the pathogenesis of this drug. Consult the symptoms as given in the preceding paragraphs.

BREASTS.—Suppression of milk.

Graphites.

PREGNANCY.—Dejection of mind over trifles. Easily excited. Headache every morning on waking, with inclination to vomit. Pain in one side of the neck and head extending into the teeth.

Burning of a small spot on the top of the head. Orgasm of blood to the head, with sense of disagreeable warmth there. Humid eruptions on the head exuding a sticky glutinous fluid. Urinous odor of the breath. White coated tongue. Taste of rotten eggs in the morning after rising. Morning nausea. Nausea with vertigo, or she is afraid to walk. After eating, a sour taste in the mouth. Rancid heartburn, especially after eating. *After or while eating the abdomen becomes inflated.* Fulness and heaviness in the abdomen. Violent thirst early in the morning. Distended abdo-

men with diarrhœa. *Constipation, stools, hard, knotty and in lumps united by mucous filaments. Stools of too large size. Continuous soft stools of too small size. Stools of the size of a lumbricus. With and after the stool, discharge of white mucus. No desire for stool. The bowels seem inactive, even the soft stool is expelled with difficulty, owing to the want of action in the rectum. Tenesmus during stool. Violent bearing down and burning in the rectum. Itching of the anus. Varices smarting and sore to the touch, after stool. Burning soreness in the varices of rectum after stool. Painful burning cracks between the varices. Prolapse of the rectum; it seems to have lost its contractile power, and becomes prolapsed without desire for stool even. Swelling of the anus all round. Pain in the os sacrum during micturition. Frequent desire at night to micturate with scanty emission. Profuse white thin leucorrhœa staining the linen yellow. Little pimples and vesicles on the labia causing much pain. Very drowsy in the day time, but unable to fall asleep at night till very late; many and various disturbing vexatious dreams disturb her sleep. Great liability to take cold from exposure to drafts of air.*

DURING LABOR.—When the pains are weak or cease entirely in women, who are corpulent, of a scrofulous diathesis, and who are afflicted with *humid tetters oozing a glutinous fluid. Women whose menses come habitually delayed—been too scanty and too pale.*

AFTER LABOR.—Guernsey says, "Mastitis in all cases where there are many old cicatrices from former ulcerations that the milk can scarcely flow. This remedy, high, will now cause the milk to flow easily, and ward off the impending abscess: * * * * this remedy though many times tried has never failed me in a single case." It is only to be hoped that the remedy may prove as successful in other hands. Deep cracks in the nipple. Vesicles upon the nipple.

This remedy is especially suitable to the ailments of corpulent scrofulous individuals, who have blond hair, pale complexions, delicate unhealthy skin suppurating readily from slight injuries. To women subject to menstrual or hemorrhoidal congestions of upper parts. Crippled claw-like nails, horny skin, and some offensive perspiration coloring the linen yellow.

SURGICAL CLINIC AT THE N. Y. HOM. MED. COLLEGE.

By WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M.D.

Reported by R. M. STONE. Continued from page

CASE No. 63.—*Abscess with Paralysis. Alonzo L. Æt. 8.*

This boy presented an unhealthy, scrofulous appearance, and was unable to use his right leg at all. Questions showed that he had broken his leg a year ago, but had not injured his spine; that he had no abnormal cravings for chalk, pickles, lime, &c., and finally revealed the cause of his trouble, seemingly concealed, a large abscess over the upper portion of the sacrum on the right side, which was opened. Another abscess appeared to be forming near the extremity of the sacrum, causing pressure on the sciatic nerve, resulting in paralysis. Attention was called to abscesses in this and similar regions, opening at distances remote from their origin, as a psoas abscess opening through the sternum. It was ordered that he have hepar² grs.^{ss} four times a day, and on the forming abscess a flax-seed poultice, changed daily. Remarks on the formation of abscess, and the different varieties, were made, and the remedies mentioned.

CASE No. 64.—*Sebaceous Tumor. Mary J. Æt. 44.*

This patient had six or seven sebaceous tumors of the scalp, some hard, some suppurating. Prof. Thompson removed them. Mention was made of the fact that erysipelas of the scalp is generally the only trouble likely to follow the removal of such tumors.

CASE No. 65.—*Exostosis. Henry Von G. Æt. 18 mos.*

This child presented the first phalanx of third finger of its left hand swollen uniformly to four times its normal size, hard, dark, and inflamed.

It was of the cancellated variety, and the mother was told that it was better to have the finger amputated at once, as delay might necessitate the loss of the hand. She, however, having been told by her physician that no serious trouble could follow the swelling, and not appreciating the danger, preferred to delay the operation, and, though silicea was advised till she returned, she preferred that her physician should also prescribe, and thus left. The varieties of exostosis were then given, and among the remedies mentioned Hecla lava was strongly recommended.

A case of an enlarged vein of the nose was expected, and attention was called to the use of the galvano-caustic battery, the injection of perchloride of iron (dangerous if the varix is near the heart, on account of forcing air or a drop of the injection into the heart,) the placing of an acupressure pin on either side of the varix, and cutting it through with the tenotome, and the placing of a pin on the cardiac side of the varix, if at a distance from the heart, and the injection into it of perchloride of iron, as means for obliterating varices.

Mention was also made of the great care that must constantly be exercised at these as homœopathic clinics, not only on account of the lives at stake, but also on account of the reputation of the College. The clinics were constantly improving, and homœopathic physicians were taking pains to send their interesting cases from the surrounding country. Prof. Helmuth said that in the early days of homœopathy its founders were bent on little else save the establishment of our law, and the thorough understanding of symptomatology and the action of our drugs. Now that the law was perfectly established, the Homœopathic school was rapidly turning its attention to the hitherto neglected branches, as Pathology and Surgery. The clinic was closed with encouraging words to the class, assuring them that wherever they were, and whenever they became "stuck," the faculty of the college would ever be ready to assist them.

Jan. 31st. CASE No. 66.—*Epithelioma. Amputation of the Tongue.*

Henry P. Æt. 13.

This lad's tongue became sore eight years ago without known cause; it has gone on increasing, till at the present it bleeds easily, annoys him with burning pains, and a feeling as though needles were thrust through the tongue, is painful during swallowing, and especially so when the tongue is swollen in consequence of a cold; his physician said that last week the axillary glands were swollen. The lad had a severe cold, and the tongue was four times its present size; the tumor now covered the anterior half of the right side of the tongue, was about an inch and-a-half long, three-fourths of an inch broad, extended above the surface of the tongue nearly a half inch, penetrated the whole structure of this portion of the tongue, rendering the papillæ on its upper surface elevated and bleeding, and the under surface dark and purple. Attention was called to the name epithelioma, given to these tumors, because their cells resemble the cells of tessellated epithelium; to the two classes, *superficial* and *deep*; the *first* having mild symptoms of itching and burning and raised papillæ; the *second* presenting severer manifestations, as related above.



The anatomy of the tongue, with its varied papillæ, and the genio-hyord and genio-hyo-glossus muscles, which would be divided, were then described. The blood supply by the lingual (a branch of the external carotid,) and the ranine, was also mentioned, and attention was called to the fact that the removal of part of the tongue allows the tongue sometimes to fall backward, thus closing the epiglottis, and producing symptoms of suffocation. It was also remarked that operations upon the tongue sometimes are followed by alarming hemorrhage, due to the great vascularity of the structure. Fatal cases are on record, even in the hands of such surgeons as Sir Astley Cooper. These, however, were those in which the knife was used, before the invention of the *écraseur*.

The rule was laid down to cut always in the sound tissue, both on account of the necessity of removing all the diseased tissue, and also to prevent hemorrhage. Attention was called to the following methods of removal of epithelioma of the tongue, viz.: the *osteoplastic* operation, as used by Syme, when the diseased portion extended very posteriorly; Nunnely's operation, consisting of an incision in the neck, beneath the tongue, which is carried upward through the floor of the mouth to the tongue; then passing a canula through this incision, and carrying the chain of the *écraseur* through the canula, around the diseased portion, and down again through the canula, attaching it to the *écraseur*, and working it from below; the operation, by means of an incision through the cheek, and the following method, which was adopted in this case:—

A needle armed with a double thread was passed through the tip of the tongue, the needle cut off and the loose end tied enabling the tongue to be well drawn out. Westmoreland's instrument was then applied to the corner of the mouth to hold the jaws apart. A stout pin was then passed through the tongue from above to compel the chain of the *écraseur* to start properly in the sound tissue behind and inside the tumour. The *écraseur* chain was then passed by means of a needle through the base of the tongue from below upward, than being united to the *écraseur*, it was worked, cutting anteriorly in the direction toward the tip, almost in the median line. The *écraseur* chain looped, was then passed backward, the diseased portion of the tongue protruding through the loop, and marked out by three pins which formed a fence, as it were, outside of which the chain passed at right angles with the tongue; the screw was gradually turned cutting laterally. The operation required 30 minutes, some delay however being occasioned by the slipping of the chain of the *écraseur*. No serious hemorrhage resulted, the ranine artery

being avoided, but, was visible through the little tissue left at its side. Calendula applications to the tongue and ice water gargles were ordered.

Attention was called during the operation to the two anæsthetics ether and chloroform. Since the operation was within the mouth, it was difficult to keep up as profound anæsthesia as was necessary, and the temptation to use chloroform was great, since it would so quickly produce the desired result; but the Prof. remarked that ether was almost absolutely safe, no well authenticated case of death when properly applied, being known, while chloroform is dangerous and should be avoided no matter how strong the desire to perform a quick and brilliant operation. He also stated that some years since on two occasions, having had to work three or four hours to save the lives of the patients to whom he had given chloroform, it induced him to abandon its use; he felt that human life was too precious to be uselessly risked. Attention was also directed to the fact that the removal of three-fourths or even seven-eighths of the tongue does not preclude articulation. Persons having lost three-fourths of the organ, and still having been able to articulate.

CASE No. 67.—*Fibrous Tumor of Mamma. Elizabeth. Æt. 46.*

This woman's left mamma was shrunken and hard, and seemed to contain a fibrous tumor perfectly separate from the pectoral muscles. It had only recently been noticed, but it had probably existed for some time, and now at the climacteric, as the mammae and ovaries ceased their functions it became more prominent. She had been using phytolacca ointment, with no benefit. She was unwilling to submit to an operation and was ordered to go on with the ointment and to take conium internally for a week, when if there was no improvement, she should return for an operation.

CASE No. 68.—*Ann. Æt. 42.*

This woman presented a cavity the size of a large hen's egg beneath and external to the left nipple. Six years ago she hurt her breast, which soon became hard and she suffered with sharp pains for which she used some ointment. Two years ago she began to scratch the tumor which relieved her, but caused the swelling to break and discharge a watery fluid, not having a bad odor. Ulceration had then set in and carried away the tumor, leaving the cavity, part of which seemed healthy in appearance. The sore bled only when she cut it, which she was in the habit of doing very frequently as it relieved her, and which she said she expected to continue. She had used iodide of potash without benefit. There were

no evidences that the growth was cancerous; the woman seemed well and hearty, except a chronic bronchitis and hence no diagnosis could be given till a piece of the structure could be subjected to microscopical examination.

CASE No. 69.—*Sprain. Eliza. Æt. 23.*

This young woman had wrenched her arm straining the tendons causing some effusion into the wrist joint. She was of that class who have loose articulations in the whole body, and hence very liable to these accidents. Since she was unable to rest completely, a wristlet of rubber was ordered and Arnica 30 given internally with a cotion of the same medicine to be applied night and morning.

CASE No. 70.—*Hip-joint Disease. Wm. Mc. Æt. 6.*

This boy came in just before the Prof. was ready to operate for the removal of the epithelioma of the tongue, and he was unable to enter further into the case than the following:—

Hip-joint disease is called Coxalgia, which is a misnomer for Coxalgia, means a neuralgia of the hip only. Some say that this disease is a strumous inflammation of the joint, occurring always in scrofulous persons; others claim with equal force that the constitution have little to do with it; that it usually occurs from traumatic causes in the healthy and vigorous.

Covering over the head of the femur is a plexus of vessels supplying the cartilages and inter-articular cartilages with blood. When forcibly pressed upon or injured, there exists an ecchymosis or blood blister which, if the parts are rested, soon passes away; on the other hand, if the patient is allowed to use the limb, the friction of the head of the bone irritates the already swollen surface, inflammation is set up and we have the symptoms of the first stage of hip disease. This case was then requested to call on the following Saturday, for further advice and remarks.

CANNABIS INDICA.

BY PROFESSOR GIOVANNI PALLI, M. D., MILAN.

The three experimentalists (Prof. Palli, Dr. Vincenzo Rosa, and Signor Emilio Sinistri), met on the 14th November, 1859. They commenced by each one taking half a gramme (7.7 grains) of the extract; they simply chewed the extract and washed it down with sips of rum. Half an hour passed without any perceptible result; a

* Abridged from *Transactions of St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association*. Vol. iii., p. 90.

second dose was taken in the same manner, except that a cup of coffee was allowed to follow the administration, and still no effect following; a third dose was taken after a lapse of a few minutes; and a fourth dose having been mixed with some Hungarian tobacco, not very strong, was smoked from a pipe. They were near the end of their pipes, or rather of the haschish and the tobacco, and still no effect, when one began to jest with some obstinacy of demeanor about certain Frenchified words, and also to rattle his spoon in his coffee-cup, in a way that indicated some advance in intoxication. His companions meanwhile sitting on their divan were calm and thoughtful, giving no external signs of an effect, although they afterwards acknowledged that they felt some slight mental confusion. This confusion continued, and the effect of the narcotic was well marked in the three, about one hour and a half after the reception of the first dose.

It is worth while to mention in this place that the temperaments of the three experimentalists were very different. One was of a sanguine, the other of a nervous, the third of a lymphatic temperament. Their modes of life were likewise different. One was accustomed to stimulants, to tobacco, to the taking of a free quantity of food, and indeed to good fare altogether; another was accustomed to stimulants and to tobacco, but he always ate sparingly; the third used tobacco, but rarely took stimulants, and always ate very sparingly. Their occupations were equally different. One was a doctor, another a lawyer, a third a man of letters. The symptoms of inebriation from the haschish once pronounced, developed themselves with great rapidity in there all. Their first sensations were of intense astonishment at the circumstance that they found themselves no longer masters of their own acts, while they still remained lucid witnesses of all acts, however foolish. Here the difference between alcoholic inebriation and that from haschish is strongly marked. They saw themselves committing absurdities of the most grotesque kind; leaping, beating time to nothing, moving their arms as if receiving electrical shocks, writing ridiculous words, and so forth, without any power on their part to prevent such exhibitions; but yet standing, as it were, independently of them, as though they were merely subjects of observation exhibited from other persons than themselves. At first they had the sensation and appearance of feining a state of exaltation which they did not feel, and which was even feigned with so much uncertainty and awkwardness that any one who would not be aiding in it would, for a long time, believe in its unreality. It is, nevertheless, an irresistible propensity.

The sensations by which these effects are attended are very diffi-

cult to describe by the experimentalist, and are the more profoundly difficult in proportion as he himself is conscious of them. Nevertheless, the sensations are satisfactory and laughable. To feel one's own identity changed, or, it were better to say, divided; to feel one part preserving its integrity, while the other plays the fool; to find one's self strongly disapproving of the acts of a neighbor under the same influence, and while acutely perceiving the folly of his proceedings, to be unable to refrain from entering into his whim, is a mental phase full of interest.

The sense of division of identity seems the effect of two successive and alternate states of mind. At one moment the intellect is obscure, and loses itself in forgetfulness of the past; then it returns clear, and is able to form a judgment for a moment, and to disapprove of any acts it may have before sanctioned, but only to be again involved in that state of automatic folly which is so peculiar a phenomenon during haschish intoxication. During the intervals of confusion or darkness, the lucid moments possess a power and comprehension truly marvelous, so that in a few seconds the most distinct and accurate picture of a range of life, including as much as forty years, may be recast and surveyed. The alternation from obscurity to lucidity is like the effect of a sea wave; a lucid wave is followed by a dark overhanging wave on which the mind is shipwrecked, and carried with the sensation of a melancholy floating towards forgetfulness and oblivion, to be roused instantly by the passage over it once more of the wave of life and light. The dark waves chase each other so long as they continue, and the mind, unable to continue its thoughts and acts, but bending under a successive series of impressions, the shortest space of time seems to present the duration of an eternity.

For these peculiar alternations of lucidity and melancholy, which mark the first stages of haschish intoxication, Dr. Polli offers a very curious and interesting interpretation. He thinks that from the first taking of the drug, small portions of it are absorbed and enter the circulation without interruption. The blood then carries a small wave of the poison to the brain, upon which occurs that state of obscurity which we have described. But, the column of blood charged with the poison, passing on through the brain, is succeeded by a column of pure blood, upon which the interval of lucidity is presented. The extremes of effects are thus the results of extremes of contrast. The lucidity experienced is the same in kind, though infinitely more intense in degree, to that which obtains when one is suddenly roused from sleep to the light of a sunny day.

That seeming extraordinary slowness of time which struck the

observers in so singular a manner, and made them so impatient of delay that they were continually recurring to their watches, and observing, with kind of awe, how minutes were transformed into epochs, is explained by Dr. Polli as due to the rapid and varied succession of the numerous ideas which passed through the mind. No more evident proof could be adduced to show how the mind measures time solely by the succession of impressions made upon it; and how a few moments, in a life full of sensation, may be equal in realization to many years of a life addicted to monotony or monotonous labor. With this apparently interminable length of time, under the influence of the haschish, there seemed to occur a kind of forgetfulness by which an act of the mind, taking place an interval before, or an impression received some time before, were in a manner forgotten; but, in a few brief moments they returned, or presented themselves as it were, for the first time and in such manner, almost unexplainably repeated themselves, and reproduced frequently, as now, the impressions they re-inspired.

There was another singular condition excited by the narcotic in our experimentalists—a moral phenomenon. The influence of the drug showed itself in exciting in the observers, so different themselves ordinarily in general character and temperament; a common docility and absence of susceptibility which was most remarkable. Thus one of them gave to another with whom he was but slightly acquainted a series of hard blows on the back, saying that he himself felt nothing of the haschish, and asking whether the blows he inflicted were felt. On his part, he who received the blows took them all in good humor, uttering no complaint and seeming, indeed, insusceptible of complaint. Again, one of them, who sat writing, submitted to receive the infliction of two sharp blows, boxes on the ears, and to have his pen snatched out of his hand without any expression of pain or even annoyance. Reproaches between themselves for having taken the drug never passed; but each, laughing all the time, tried often, in lucid intervals, to produce sickness. Such was the good humor that prevailed; that each one mutually yielded up his own will and obeyed the other; the whole trio joyfully concurring in all that suggested itself to them, as withdrawing them from the idea of danger, and fully agreeing in particulars as to the sensations they experienced.

From this general description of the incidents presented in the first stage of narcotism by haschish, we are led next to a personal account of the sensations experienced by the experimenters, in so far as they could recollect the order of the occurrences after their

complete recovery. The youngest of the party, whose age was twenty-three years, who was of lymphatic temperament, and who took and retained the largest dose of the drug, and on whom the effects were most profound, but least apparent, expresses his recollections to the following effect:

Whilst smoking the last portion of the haschish, he was seized with melancholy, from which he could rouse himself only by imitating the movements and follies of the others. Then he had a great inclination to laugh, but kept himself free from the obvious action of the drug by going behind his companions. Suddenly he perceived a change in his intellectual faculties, which appeared less obedient to his will, and feeling he should be worse, he began to register his thoughts of what might happen to him. Scarcely had he began, than it seemed more important to him to record the follies uttered by one of his companions. He soon felt himself, however, unable to continue, and his hands with difficulty traced unformed characters. Then becoming pre-occupied with a theme which scribblers might think the act of a madman, he with great difficulty wrote a short justification of his conduct in Milanese. He began next to feel a pleasing stupor; his head seemed to dilate, but without strain, gently, gently! He possessed the use of his senses and mind, but every occupation wearied him. He passively assisted in what was occurring around him, and unable to give any account of it, or reason, was able to laugh at all or everything.

After about a quarter of an hour, a weakness of his whole body came on, his legs would not support him, his arms became heavy, and he was seized with a kind of fainting similar to that which at times follows loss of blood. He was obliged to throw himself on the sofa, his limbs became rigid, he entirely lost his sensations, becoming cataleptic, and remained for a long time in this state. By degrees his senses partially returned, so that he was enabled to understand and retain some directions given to him, but he became insensible again, and when put to bed, a very hot box placed at his feet, which were very cold, produced no impression. By degrees the insensibility or *aesthesia* which had prevailed his whole body, relaxed in the left half of his body, but remained perfect in the right. His consciousness, which had never entirely left him, but for a few brief moments, by degrees returned to its natural state, so that he could recall what had occurred to him and reflect upon his condition. Again, *anæsthesia* extended all over his body, and now was added an automaton-like and rapid movement of the hands; one hand being pressed upon the breast, and rubbed actively on the back

with the palm of the other hand; his head also ached, and he had a sensation of weakness. The anaesthesia gradually decreased, but the sensibility did not return universally, nor steadily, there being frequent relapses. By turns, the right arm or the leg, or the right half of the face, and then all these parts together would seem petrified, so that he could not move them, and would then relax. As time went on, these phenomena were more frequently repeated in the head and face, the change being quick enough to give great pain; when suddenly the mass of his brain, all except a small portion, seemed changed to marble, and appeared to him to possess all the properties of such a substitution; his right eye for a long time retained the sensation of marbly hardness. These symptoms, now going, now returning, lasted more than thirty-six hours. The mind, meanwhile, had not remained idle, but during moments of returned consciousness assisted as a spectator; ideas succeeded each other with such rapidity that they made a short space of time seem very long. These ideas, although more often scattered, had at times an intimate and long connection; thus every person who had ever assisted him, he seemed to see for years and years performing all those long and varied series of acts, which might in reality have been performed during such a period, so that he felt convinced that all those years had really passed. He also had a sort of hallucination in which he seemed transported to a place whimsically made of brass; this, he thought, was the vestibule of Mahomet's paradise, and that he was denied entrance to it. On going out, he found himself launched into space, and compelled to describe very rapidly a vast orbit, in a gloomy, painfully breathing, oppressive circle. This painful sensation lasted a long time, and was among the most disagreeable of the experiment.

Dr. Polli was subjected to similar effects. He recollects that he was a prey to extreme loquacity and mobility of ideas; that he was continually pre-occupied with solicitous impressions as to the fate of his companions, for whom he feared the dose of hashish had been excessive, and might even prove poisonous. After he had taken the drug about six hours, he was seized with a sort of gestulatory convulsions in the arms and legs, and by degrees his symptoms assumed those which characterize hydrophobia. He was possessed with outbreaks of fear at the sight of bright objects, at the sensation of every sharp little breath of air, or the approach of any one; but these exhibitions were momentary only, and he then paid no attention to what had been previously exciting influences. He asked for water, and seized the cup with a trembling and convulsive hand, but



carried it to his lips only to thrust it away without drinking, being unable even with the greatest effort to swallow a single draught. Upon this, there succeeded a feeling of uneasiness as though from dryness of the throat, or rather a sensation that the tongue and throat were covered with a dry soft body. Finally, he recalls an urgent desire to be held, to be guided, and to be taken care of altogether, under the involuntary feeling that, if such protection were not bestowed, he should get out of bed (in which he was by this time laid) to commit some foolish act. He was also subjected to a sensation of pressure at the back of the head, before the occurrence of convulsive movements, which changed into an unpleasant feeling of heat, then of cold, in consequence of which his hands were carried automatically to that spot, and were held there, as though there were a difficulty in detaching them. There was also a sensation of cramps in the calves of the legs, which rendered the movement of the legs impossible, or caused them to be distended, or to take a sudden jump.

[In the summer of 1860, a friend of ours procured some genuine haschish, through the late Fitz Hugh Ludlow. He was incited by the reading of Ludlow's *Haschish Eater*, to try the effect of the narcotic upon himself. Several doses—one of which contained 20 grains—failed to evince any action, and then we were invited to try it. Our agreement was that so soon as we "felt anything" from the drug, we should go at once to our friend's boarding place (a summering hotel in a suburban village), so that he might see the show and render any assistance that might be needed. Ten grains of the haschish—it was an extract obtained from Hering of London—were taken at 4 p.m. By 5 o'clock, an indescribably "queer" feeling prevailed the whole body, and the experimenter started at once for the hotel. While going along a plank walk—just one board wide—every now and then, and suddenly, the right leg would shoot to the left, missing the plank. After observing this muscular freak a few times, the attention was centered upon locomotion, with a view of preventing a repetition of the erratic mis-step. Out shot the leg again and again defying volition, and invariably going over to the left.

On reaching the hotel, the friend who had supplied the haschish was sitting on the piazza with three companions, all of whom were known to the experimenter. An ordinary conversation was going on, to which we listened, and soon found ourself filled with surprise that we should have known the parties talking for so long a time, and never before have perceived how *very* witty they were. The

desire to laugh at every remark made because it was *so* funny was repressed, only because none of the others laughed.

A sense of vague uneasiness and considerable oppression of the chest led us to call our friend aside, tell him the hashish was taken and ask to go at once to his room. Mounting the stairs increased the chest oppression and flushed the face. After lying upon the bed a dryness in the throat led to a request for water, which our friend went to obtain. When he returned and stood by the bedside with it, he was greeted with a shout:—"Whoop! Stand from under!" "What is the matter?" he enquired. The sound of his voice dispelled the illusion that the experimenter was a *pump-log* through which a stream of hot water was playing, and threatening the friend with a wetting. The deepening flush on our face alarmed our friend who closed the window blinds, and advising us to go to sleep, left the room saying he would soon be back.

Finding our eyes closed on his return, he leaned upon one elbow on the bed beside us, and bending over said, "Doc!" We laid quiet, opened our eyes, and exclaimed very emphatically: "Take care! You're spilling me!" "What is the matter with you?" he replied, still leaning heavily on the bed. "Stupid, you will spill me!" was the answer. "You're fooling. What's the matter with you?" "*Don't you see I'm-an inkstand, and you'll have the ink all over the white counterpane!*" "*You're no such thing!*" was the equally emphatic reply of our friend. In the person of an inkstand, we opened and shut our brass-cover—it had an hinge—shook ourself and both saw and felt the ink splash against our glass sides, and angry at our friend's incredulity, turned with our face towards the wall, and would not speak a word with him. Then we very soon fell asleep, and did not awaken until late next morning.

While our illusions were very real, we were still conscious that they were silly and unreal; that is, the sense of their unreality would come in a minute or two. An oppression of the chest, as if suffocation would surely supervene was exceedingly disagreeable; and when we had fallen asleep the deeply flushed face alarmed our friend. He afterwards said the sleep was like that of one "dead drunk."

For a long while after we were annoyed and alarmed by pains about the heart, and with our present vague recollection of them, we would not like to repeat *that* dose of hashish.

For fully two weeks after, when sitting in our office, in the quiet summer afternoons reading desultorily, we would hear most magnificent harmony, as if some master hand were playing an organ and

using only the softer stops. There was this peculiarity about the hearing of the music, namely: one must be in a state of half reverie, and then the divine strains, soft and marvellously sweet, followed one another in a smoother legato than any human 'fingering' ever accomplished. If one roused the attention and strained the ear as if to be sure of catching every chord—*silence came at once.*

If "*the music of the Future*" (not the brass-braying of the Tanhäuser March), be such as that we heard or seemed to hear, it were, indeed, enough to make one in love with death.

To every student of Psychology, we earnestly recommend the taking of one good dose of haschisch—never until he has done this can he realize that "we are such stuff as dreams are made of."

If such peculiar mental phenomena as are evoked by haschisch depend upon changes in blood quantity and quality in the brain, will there be mental phenomena when "the wheel at the cistern is still?"

"If, through an apoplectic attack the implements on which our own will acts, become affected, then paralysis occurs—that is to say, the capability for movement is lost, but not the will for their execution, from which it may be distinctly concluded that *the activity of the brain is not the same thing as the mind or higher principle.*"

* * * * * "we must clearly separate the functions of the brain, which have different results according to their various purposes, and according to the condition of the active cells, from a higher principle, namely: an independently acting mind which, as was before signified, is in the most intimate way connected with those cells, and receives impressions through them, but which again can act independently upon them, and by this arbitrary acting is distinguished from all other powers of nature."

* * * * * "We feel that the seat of our consciousness is in the head alone, and the body really finds itself outside the ego, that *we act on the body as on an apparatus in which our mind dwells not.*" *

S. A. JONES.]

* The Pathology and Therapeutics of Mental Diseases. Van der Kolk. P. 40.

HASCHISH IN MELANCHOLIA.*

By Professor GIOVANNI POLLI, Milan.

The exhilarating action of haschish, the lively turn it gives to the ideas, the feeling of happiness and of self-satisfaction which its use produces, suggested to me a trial of it in melancholia.

A lady aged 33 years, robust, a widow with four children, at the end of September, 1862, became sad and morose, sleepless and without appetite. Purgatives, blood-letting, and at a later period quinine, produced no relief. Her strength failed from the anorexia and the constant dyspepsia, her mind was continually tormented by the apprehension of the imminent ruin of her family, and although they were moderately well off she desired to die, that the starvation of the rest might be postponed, and she in consequence abstained from all food. Her breath became offensive her teeth dry and covered with sordes; she was so feeble that she was unable to rise from her bed, and emaciation quickly increased. She could not be consoled; she was always in tears; her nights passed without sleep; and the desire to destroy herself was ever present. She could not be left alone. This condition had lasted fifty days. No repose had been obtained either by opium, by wine, by food which she had been compelled to take, or by tepid baths. Revulsions to the extremities, sinapisms, and the cold douche down the back were used without any good effect. It was then that I thought of Indian hemp.

I began the administration of the remedy in the form of the sugary and oily sweetmeat called *Dawamesk* by the Egyptians. Of this I gave ten grammes (154 grains) in a strong infusion of coffee; the dose was equivalent to one gramme (15.4 grs.) or a little less, of the black-brown extract which I used in the experiments on myself. I persuaded my patient to take the dose during the dinner of her family. It produced at first a *sensation of weight at the stomach, and a species of interrupted drowsiness. She talked during the early part of the meal, but afterwards lapsed into a tranquil taciturnity.* The night following, though sleepless, was calm.

Two days after, the same dose was repeated at the same time, and now the patient began to taste food. After dinner *the tranquil taciturnity came on. She saw, she observed, she paid attention, but she could not open her mouth to speak.* Nevertheless she was not

* Transactions of St. Andrews Medical Graduates' Association, vol. iii., p. 98.

more sad, but calm, and sometimes smiling. *She seemed to dream with open eyes, and the time appeared to her very long.* She slept a little during the night, and awoke in the morning feeling less languid than usual, and with some desire for food.

The day afterwards, the fourth of the treatment, five grammes (77 grs.) were administered in the same manner as before. The digestion was good, and she began to speak without trouble or sadness. She could see her children without crying, and with a kind expression. She still talked of anticipated ills, but she could be brought to better thoughts by reasoning with her.

The two following days the same dose of the Indian hemp was given in the same manner, with amelioration of the symptoms. The medicine was then withheld for a day that aloes might be given to relieve constipation. Then two days more of the hemp, and one of the aloes again.

Thus in ten days the patient had taken fifty grammes (771.5 grs.) of *Dawamesk*, equal to five grammes (77 grs.) of brown extract of Indian hemp, with a steady and progressive amelioration of all the phenomena; the nights became more tranquil, the intelligence just, the affections natural. *These only remained for a few days, a little loquacity, some inclination to laugh unnecessarily, and a slight muscular feebleness.*

Some months afterwards this lady was perfectly well, lively, and in flourishing health. The cure was permanent.

In a peculiar condition which occurred during the menopausal period we tried *Cannabis Indica*, in the 200th potency and in the mother tincture, fruitlessly.

Among many distressing nervous symptoms the following led to a trial of this remedy when walking to the family pew, on Sunday, the distance from the door to it appeared so interminably long, and the monotony of that seemingly endless walk became so intolerable that she would drop her handkerchief or fan for the mere sake of stooping and thereby securing a momentary change. With this erroneous idea of *distance* was, of course, associated an equally erroneous 'notion' of the *time* requisite to walk it.

Cannabis Indica seemed plainly indicated, but in the doses given was wholly futile. Would five or ten grain doses of the resinous haschish have proved effectual? It is evident that such questions must be met and answered by us. Tried by our therapeutic formula, S. S. C., *Cannabis Indica* should remove such mental symptoms, because 'provings' of it have brought them out again and again; indeed this peculiar prolongation of time and space is a 'constant' in the *phantasmagoria* of the haschish dream.

It is perfectly possible for us homœopaths to remain as *criminally** ignorant of the virtue of large doses as our *quasi* "regulars" are of infinitesimals.

In regard to this matter of large doses our friend Dr. Searle has lately "cracked up" *Ammonium Muriaticum* as a trump card in Ovarian neuralgia. So it is; but only in such quantities of the crude material as will make a myopic homœopath triplopic.

Dr. Searle has undoubtedly verified the efficacy of this remedy in such conditions or he would never have godfathered this "low characteristic of ammon. muen." Yet, with all his verifications, the fact remains that Dr. J. Waring Curran, in the *British Medical Journal*, (1868) first announced the efficiency of this drug in the disease mentioned. To be sure he added five minims of tincture of aconite to each dose, but Dr. William Cholmeley soon found that the ammonium chloride acted quite as satisfactorily by itself. Then is the simple truth in regard to the dosage any the less valuable because Dr. S. has demonstrated as true in his practice just that which Dr. Cholmeley, an "Allopath," had previously demonstrated in his own?

We do not advocate a throwing aside of the "needle gun," but we should be ready to use the "heavy artillery" before we relinquish the field to the enemy.

S. A. JONES.

WESTERN ACADEMY OF HOMŒOPATHY.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION—DR. FRANKLIN'S ADDRESS—ELECTION
OF OFFICERS—THE VARIOUS BUREAUS, &c.

ST. LOUIS, September 17, 1874.

In response to a call issued by the Conference Committee appointed at the last General Session of the Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Society, and in whose hands was placed the expediency of forming a Western Academy of Homœopathy, some thirty physicians met in the Homœopathic College, 1009 Locust street, St. Louis, on Wednesday, September 15th, to consummate the object.

Dr. James Lillie, Kansas City, called the meeting to order, after which the temporary organization was effected by the selection of

* "In an art preservative of human life negligence in learning is a crime."—HABNEMANN.

Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, Denver, Col., as Chairman; and Dr. Fred. C. Valentine, St. Louis, as Secretary.

Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, in accepting the position, thanked the convention for the honor conferred and appropriately stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of a society which should include all that portion of the Union west of the Mississippi, at the same time extending its benefits to such Eastern physicians who chose to embrace them. The proposed society was in no wise antagonistic to the American Institute, but really a most useful and sympathetic auxiliary.

The chair appointed the following Committee on Credentials: Dr. R. H. McFarland, Kentucky; Dr. C. W. Enos, Illinois; Dr. R. L. Hill, Iowa.

After prayer by Rev. C. W. J. Hempstead, Illinois, Dr. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis, proceeded to deliver the

WELCOMING ADDRESS

in substance as follows:

"You have temporarily left your homes and professional avocations, in response to a circular issued by the Committee of Conference, appointed at the recent session of the Kansas City and Missouri Valley Medical Society, to discuss and report upon the proposed formation of a Western Academy of Homœopathy—a question I need hardly assure you, deeply affecting our common interests at the present time, as well as the advancement of our principles in the future.

"A careful perusal of the report offered by the committee alluded to, will testify to the fundamental and important fact that a separate and independent Medical organization in the West is imperatively demanded; while as a logical sequence, the existing want of such an institution operates as a serious drawback to the promulgation of Homœopathic science. Hence the objection devolving upon us to supply the need and remedy the evil. It has long been a matter of regret among the Homœopathic physicians of the West, that no specific organization existed by which their mutual self-protection and advancement could be secured, the cause they represent fostered and developed, and paternal relations promoted in such a manner as to advance the welfare of all of us who practice our profession in the Great Valley of the Mississippi.

"To a reflective mind this is very much to be regretted, and the more so, when we assert that the presence of these very features would so unite the Western Medical profession, as materially to

strengthen our interest throughout the West, and afford stated opportunities for the expression of thought and the interchange of ideas. How true it is that we are all dependent one upon another; that we are so constituted naturally as to be more or less influenced by the opinions of our fellow-men, and oftentimes yield to their controlling advice. This is obvious in every calling, whether mechanical, commercial or professional. How beautiful is this law of association, and when rightly applied, how beneficial in its combined results! In no instance, however, can this principle be more appropriately illustrated than by the union of those, who exercising the duties of a noble profession, are called upon day after day to minister to the suffering wants of humanity, to discriminate disease and remedy its effects, prolong life and renew age, to reconstruct and build up the shattered constitutions of thousands, who, but for the medical adviser, totter peradventure into a premature grave. I do not propose to moralize, but I am persuaded that if the necessity for associated union for the declaration and expansion of new ideas, theoretical and practical, is to be found in any class of society, it should most assuredly be recognized among those who are engaged in the practice of medicine.

"In creating the proposed Academy, it is desirable distinctly to remember that it is not by any means intended, as in the remotest degree antagonistic to the American Institute of Homœopathy. Totally distinct from that organization in all matters relating both to government and boundaries; it can neither interfere with its scope nor infringe upon its prerogative. The aim and intention of the one is national, while the other is purely divisional; the former is acknowledged as the representative of Homœopathy in the United States; the latter seeks merely to embrace the union of a whole Western medical brotherhood, and can never weaken the force or lessen the influence of its prototype.

"What is intended according to my view of the question, is to make the Western Academy the *parent society* of the West, subordinate in a measure it may be to the Institute, but with the right of sending its own delegates to attend the meetings and participate in the discourses of the national convention. In order the better to effect this and elevate the standard of our proposed association, would it not be prudent in those cases where small sectional societies exist to advise their abolition, and thus allow them to merge into the parent organization. Preserve the State and county institutions if you will, but with the understanding that all others be incorporated with the divisional body, and their present distinctive body broken up.

"One great benefit derivable from the contemplated Academy, will be that its meetings will be held altogether in Western cities and towns, thereby saving all that trouble, time and expense, which far-off members of the American Institute are unavoidably subjected to in attending its sessions in the populous cities of Eastern districts. With respect to the influence which must be brought to bear upon the cause of Homœopathy in the West, by means of this Academy of Medicine, it is impossible to calculate its importance. From all sections of the Western country, delegates will be present to make known their past experience, compare notes and decide a multitude of topics interesting and instructive to the profession at large. It becomes, therefore, the duty of every Homœopathic physician throughout the West, to enroll his name as a member of the Academy, and by his personal influence and liberal support endeavor to advance its best interests, regarding its existence not simply as a want to be supplied, but as the highest possible complement which could be paid to the great doctrine enunciated by Hahnemann, as based upon the fundamental law of '*Similia similibus curantur*,' and indicative likewise of the unprecedented progress and eminent results achieved by Homœopathic science since its birth.

"When thoroughly organized, one of the earliest duties of the society will be to define its position, determine upon its boundaries and resolve upon its status; it will also be necessary to proceed with the appointment of various bureaus in connection with different departments of medical, surgical, hygienic and sanitary science, in the selection of which discretion would suggest that all such portions be filled by the ablest and most experienced members in each branch.

"There is one important subject which will be brought before you for consideration, which must prove an invaluable adjunct to the organization contemplated and eminently entitled to your serious attention. I allude to the publication of a Medical Journal. It is a lamentable fact that no such exponent of Homœopathy is to be found west of the Mississippi, and it should be regarded as a reproach that the rich, fertile State of Missouri, with its metropolitan city should, in conjunction with the adjoining States, be so utterly devoid of Medical literature. Too much cannot be urged in favor of the proposition, as the monthly issue of an ably edited periodical at a small annual rate, would prove of inestimable value to our profession. While on this subject, I can hardly avoid a passing allusion to the growing improvement which other cities have made

in the circulation of Homœopathic medical literature as evidenced by the several serials, periodicals and quarterly magazines, which regularly appear at stated intervals, and which to my mind present a serious reflection on our total absence of enterprise in a similar direction.

"You may form at present but a limited idea of what it may now be in your power to determine. But, as you value that social professional intercourse one with another, as you prize that expression of thought, that interchange of opinion, that wise spirit of counsel, that sacred bond of unity which should subsist between all associations tending to the progress of science; the amelioration of suffering, the cure of disease, and salvation from sudden or untimely dissolution, do not delay the inception of the project which you are here to establish. Procrastination is dangerous in this, as in any other case; set the grand machinery in motion at once; lose no time in proclaiming the birth of an organization for the interests of Homœopathy, in the Western States of America, and let the fact be heralded to the world on the lightning ways of electricity. Some day not far distant you will be proud of your offering. Let the spirit of the immortal Hahnemann descend into this edifice to-day, and fill us each with his zeal; let us do homage to his respected memory by following out the precepts he instituted, and above all, let us invoke the help of that Supreme Power who ordains all things for our good, to aid us in our apportioned work."

The address was received with close attention, eliciting frequent marks of approbation and final hearty applause.

On motion of Dr. Everett, St. Louis, the chair appointed a committee of three to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government and guidance of the society proposed to be organized, consisting of Dr. Franklin, St. Louis; Dr. George H. Blair, Iowa; Dr. W. A. Parsons, Kansas.

On motion of Dr. P. G. Valentine, St. Louis, the convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, Denver, Col.

The committee on preparation of Constitution and By-Laws, reported through the chairman, Dr. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis.

Dr. McFarland, Kentucky, moved the adoption of the report, whereupon—

Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, Col., desiring to speak on the motion, called



Dr. Geo. H. Blair, Iowa, to the chair, and taking the floor remarked that he considered the report too important and too intrinsic in its value to be adopted *in toto* without discussion. He moved as an amendment that each article and section be read and adopted *veriatim*, which being carried, the Secretary, Dr. Frd. C. Valentine, St. Louis, read the report, which was ultimately received and the committee discharged.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The convention proceeded to the election of officers of the Western Academy of Homœopathy, for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, Denver, Colorado; Vice-President—Dr. George H. Blair, Fairfield, Iowa; General Secretary—Dr. Fred. C. Valentine, St. Louis, Mo.; Provisional Secretary—Dr. C. W. J. Hempstead, Edwardsville, Illinois; Treasurer—Dr. R. H. McFarland, Henderson, Kentucky.

Board of Censors—Dr. James Lillie, Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. R. L. Hill, Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. W. H. Parsons, Atchison, Kansas; Dr. W. C. Richardson, St. Louis; Dr. A. E. Reiss, St. Louis.

The Academy then adjourned until 10 o'clock the next morning.

SECOND DAY—FORENOON SESSION—SEPTEMBER 16.

A large number of members were in attendance when the Academy was called to order by the President, Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, Denver, Col., at 10 o'clock precisely.

The minutes of the preceding day having been read and approved—

Dr. James Lillie, Kansas City, read a paper upon the subject of "Small Poxes," which was listened to in deference to his age, although necessarily ruled out of the proceedings by the President as irregular.

INDORSING THE ACADEMY.

Dr. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis, presented a large number of letters from physicians throughout the country, regretting their inability to be present, but enthusiastically supporting the movement and requesting to be enrolled as members.

The applications were referred to the Board of Censors, which was unable to pass upon them, however, not knowing their respective qualifications.

On motion of Dr. P. G. Valentine, St. Louis, the letters were acted upon in the Academy, each applicant being vouched for by

some member present, except in the case of three gentlemen who were not known by any one present, and not stating their qualifications, were referred to the Secretary, who was ordered to elicit the necessary information.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP.

The President appointed Drs. J. M. Kershaw, C. H. Goodman, W. C. Richardson, A. S. Everett and James A. Campbell, all of St. Louis, a committee to draft a form for a Certificate of Membership, and to devise a design for the Seal of the Academy. It was further moved and carried, that when the Committee on Seal and Certificate of Membership report, they do so to the Executive Committee for approval or disapproval.

Several gentlemen arrived during the session and their credentials being found satisfactory, they were admitted as members of the Academy.

On motion, the Academy adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Academy was called to order by the President at 3 o'clock, p.m.

CLIMATE OF COLORADO.

Dr. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis, alluded to the climate of Colorado, in connection with pulmonary diseases. He understood that a Sanitarium was about to be established in Colorado, for the benefit of patients suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs, and in this connection offered a resolution, requesting Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, President of the Academy, to deliver a lecture on the subject.

The President acknowledged the compliment and promised to prepare a paper to be read before the Academy, and such others as might be interested.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

After some discussion as to the date of holding the Annual Meetings of the Academy, it was finally settled that the Regular Annual Meeting be held on the First Tuesday in October of each year.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Academy then proceeded to elect Delegates to the American Institute.

On motion of Dr. Franklin, St. Louis, the Secretary of the

Academy, was instructed to inform the Secretary of the American Institute of the formation of the Western Academy of Homœopathy.

The following were elected Delegates:—

- Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, Denver, Col.
- " E. C. Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.
- " Geo. H. Blair, Fairfield, Iowa.
- " R. H. McFarland, Henderson, Kentucky.
- " W. H. Parsons, Atchison, Kansas.
- " S. B. Parsons, St. Louis, Mo.

The Secretary was instructed to send a synopsis of the proceedings of this Academy to each Homœopathic Medical Journal in the United States.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

On motion of Dr. Franklin, St. Louis, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Academy for Davenport, Iowa, as the place of holding the next Annual Meeting.

A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Dr. W. C. Richardson, St. Louis, moved that the Academy publish a Medical Journal in the interests of Homœopathy.

Several members expressed their opinions on the subject.

Dr. Franklin, St. Louis, spoke in favor of establishing such a monthly periodical in St. Louis. It was his intention of starting such a Journal, containing a digest of the most important facts connected with Homœopathy, and if the proper support was given it, he promised it should be commenced.

A resolution was passed pledging the support of the Academy to Dr. Franklin in so desirable an enterprise.

THE DENVER SANITARIUM.

Upon invitation of the Academy, the President, Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, of Denver, explained the object of the Sanitarium about to be established in his city. It was to supply patients who go there with a home where they might receive proper care and food, without being subjected to the many inconveniences of a public hotel.

It is to be under the direction of Homœopathic physicians, and devoted to the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs. The estimated cost of buildings and furniture will be about \$100,000.

Dr. Franklin, St. Louis, introduced a resolution pledging the professional support of the members of the Academy to Dr. Marix, in establishing the Sanitarium, which was adopted.

ORATOR FOR 1875.

On motion of Dr. George H. Blair, Iowa; Dr. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis, was appointed oratist of the Western Academy of Homoeopathy for the year 1875.

THE BUREAUS.

After the passage of a resolution thanking the President and Secretary of the Academy; also, the members of the press for the faithful discharge of their several duties, the President announced the different Bureaus for the year.

Materia Medica—Pharmacy and Provings.—Dr. James Lillie, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. H. W. Miller, Independence, Kas.; Dr. W. H. Blakley, Bowling Green, Ky.; Dr. J. T. Temple, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. D. Lemon, Warsaw, Ill.

Clinical Medicine.—Dr. George H. Blair, Fairfield, Iowa; Dr. W. C. J. Hempstead, Edwardsville, Ill.; Dr. R. Huson, Lawrence, Kas.; Dr. A. C. Copperthwait, Nebraska City, Neb.; Dr. Chas. Gundelach, St. Louis, Mo.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.—Dr. J. F. Stevens, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. R. L. Hill, Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. L. E. B. Holt, Marshalltown, Iowa; Dr. Chas. A. Heintze, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. R. H. McFarland, Henderson, Ky.

Sub-Bureau of Gynecological Science.—Dr. W. C. Richardson, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. L. Hubbard, Atchison, Kas.

Pædology.—Dr. George M. Hale, St. Joseph, Mo.; Dr. P. G. Valentine, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. C. Linck, Litchfield, Ill.; Dr. J. R. Breed, Duquoin, Ill.; Dr. A. L. Higby, Red Wing, Minn.

Surgery.—Dr. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. N. J. Duprey, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Dr. C. W. Enos, Jerseyville, Ill.; Dr. A. S. Everett, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. D. Foster, Hannibal, Mo.

Organization, Registration and Statistics.—Dr. W. A. Parsons, Atchison, Kas.; Dr. C. H. Goodman, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. James Bell, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Dr. S. B. Parsons, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. S. R. Huson, Lawrence, Kas.; Dr. R. G. Valentine, St. Louis, Mo.; D. W. L. Hedges, Warrensburg, Mo.; Dr. E. R. Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa.

Hygiene and Sanitary Science.—Dr. G. W. Bowen, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Dr. G. H. Patchen, Burlington, Iowa; Dr. M. J. Sook, Navada, Ohio; Dr. W. C. Spalding, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. L. D. Morse, Memphis, Tenn.

Psychological Medicine.—Dr. J. M. Kershaw, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. P. B. Sparks, Decatur, Ill.

Ophthalmology and Otology.—Dr. W. L. Breyfoyle, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. A. E. Reiss, St. Louis, Mo.

Medical Literature.—Dr. M. Seidlitz, Keokuk, Iowa; Dr. James A. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.

Legislation.—Dr. A. C. Cowperthwait, Nebraska City, Neb.; Dr. A. E. Higby, Red Wing, Minn.; Dr. G. W. Blair, Fairfield, Iowa; Dr. J. H. Bahrenburg, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. S. L. Savage, Edwardsville, Ill.

Electro-Therapeutics.—Dr. S. W. Green, Manchester, Iowa; Dr. W. B. May, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Theo. Meurer, New Albany, Ind.

Climatology.—Dr. A. S. Everett, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. E. Lerner, Lacon, Ill.; Dr. S. Huson, Lawrence, Kas.

The Academy then adjourned to meet at Davenport, Iowa, on the First Tuesday in October, 1875.



THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY, (N. Y.),

held its Annual Meeting at the Occidental Hotel, (Goshen) on the 14th ult., Officers elected for ensuing year were as follows:—

President—J. J. Mitchell, (Newburgh).

Vice-President—J. W. Ostrum, (Goshen).

Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Bradner, (Middletown).

Corresponding Secretary—A. M. Woodruff, (Goshen).

Censors { H. R. Styles, Superintendent State Asylum for Insane.
J. S. Bradner.
C. M. Lawrence, (Port Jervis).

Drs. Mitchell, Bradner, and Lawrence, were appointed from Society to co-operate with the Committee from the State Society, in visiting the Insane Asylum.

Reports of Bureaus were listened to with much interest, and the thanks of the Society was voted to Miss Pierce, M.D., of Newburgh, for a very interesting paper on Gynæcology.

Dr. W. M. Butler, Resident Physician at Insane Asylum, Dr. H. C. Smith, (Montgomery), and Dr. J. K. Schonger, of Sullivan County, were elected members of the Society.

Drs. Lawrence, Ostrum, Bradner, Mitchell, and Schonger, were nominated for permanent membership of State Society.

Adjourned to meet at the Asylum (Middletown), on the second Wednesday of January, 1875.

Corresponding Secretary of Homœopathic Medical Society of Orange County, A. M. Woodruff.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.

At the recent Session of the Institute, the BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA selected, as the subject for study during the current year, and for report and discussion at the next session, the very important topic which was proposed but not discussed by the Bureau last year, viz.: "PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYMPTOMS OF DRUGS."

The Chairman of the Bureau earnestly requests, and will be most happy to receive, communications from members of the profession conveying their views and observations or experiences supposed to elucidate any portion of this subject. To show its importance and magnitude, it is enough to state that some members of the profession deny that there is any good ground for dividing the symptoms of drugs into primary and secondary symptoms; while, among those who admit such a division, and use these terms, there is great diversity of opinion as to *what constitutes a primary or a secondary symptom*; as to the relation which these symptoms respectively bear to the physiological condition of the organism; and as to the *mode of distinguishing* primary and secondary symptoms. The first division of the subject, therefore, comprehends *the defining and distinguishing* of primary and secondary symptoms. But granting that we have a definite idea of these classes of symptoms, and can recognize and distinguish them—what practical use may we make of this knowledge?

The highest authority in our school, at one time, pronounced *primary* symptoms of drugs to be the *only ones* on which the selection of the remedy should be based. Others have seemed disposed to say the same of *secondary* symptoms. The majority of practitioners have, perhaps, very misty and ill-defined notions on the whole matter. The second division of the subject then is: *what is the value of primary and secondary symptoms of drugs, and of the distinction between them, as guides in the selection of remedies in practice!*

And a third division involves the question of the importance of the distinction between primary and secondary symptoms of drugs as AFFECTING THE SIZE AND REPETITION OF DOSES IN PRACTICE. Some physicians have maintained that the solution of the "vexed dose-question" is closely connected with the distinction between these classes of symptoms.

It is to be hoped that every member of the profession who has thought definitely or made observations in connection with this subject, as above unfolded, will communicate his views and *data* to the Chairman of the Bureau, that the Report may be as complete as possible.

The Bureau have selected *Sepia* as the drug to be proved during the current year, and they hope to be able to present to the Institute a reproving of this important remedy, which may at last equal in thoroughness and value the famous reprovings of the Austrian physicians.

All provers and provers' societies throughout the country are earnestly requested to adopt this drug as the subject of their experiments during the present year, and to communicate the results to the Bureau of Materia Medica of the Institute.

The classes in several of our Colleges, male and female, (and it is hoped in all of the Colleges), as well as the members of several societies, will prove *Sepia* under the supervision of members of the Bureau. The provers will be strictly cross-examined respecting their reports; and the symptoms and the pathological conditions which they present, will be severely scrutinized by the professors of Physiology, Chemistry, Gynecology, etc., wherever the skill of these experts may be available to test the accuracy, or more exactly to define the statements, of a prover. Thus it is hoped the investigations of the provers may, to a good degree at least, be subjected to the tests which the science of to-day affords and requires. A similar method should be pursued by every provers' society.

The Chairman of the Bureau will be glad to receive reports as early as May 1, 1875, that they may be properly incorporated in the Report of the Bureau, in which due credit will be given to every Society and individual prover.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.,
Chairman.

Irvington-on-Hudson,
Westchester Co., N. Y.
September, 1874.

To the Members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, September 7th, 1874.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

My attendance at the Semi-Annual Meeting of the State Society, held in Syracuse, must be the apology for my absence from our meeting to-night. I deem it, however, my especial duty at this time, to call the attention of this body, to the absolute necessity of taking immediate and concerted action in regard to the recent *act* of our authorities, devised for the purpose of regulating the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in this State.

As educated and enlightened Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, we can but deplore the advanced position which quackery has obtained in our midst, nor can we shut our eyes to the fact, that both imposters and charlatans—who are ignorant of very first principles of education of any kind—obtain foot holds, and fortunes in our communities.

In view of such facts, the law requires that every Physician and Surgeon, shall register his name in full, the date of his graduation, and the name of the Institution from which he obtained his Degree. That persons practicing Medicine or Surgery, who have not a Medical Diploma, or a license from a legally organized County Medical Society, can appear before a well qualified Board of Censors for examination, and if found worthy, may receive a license to practice.

It would, therefore, appear incumbent upon our Board of Censors, to immediately complete such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the law. To notify all the members of our school, within their jurisdiction, when such arrangements *are* complete, that the Record may proceed at once.

Let me also urge upon our Board, the absolute necessity for the *strictest examination of the diplomas presented*, and should a doubt arise in the mind of any member of said Board, regarding the validity of any document laid before them, that inquiry be made, and the proper steps taken to ascertain the true nature of the facts in each particular case. There should be no favoritism or partizan-ship in the performance of this duty.

To those applying to the Board of Censors for "a license to practice," a *fair and just* examination should be given, not such an one, as may prove the wisdom of the censor, but upon those essentials in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, which are necessary to the Physicians or Surgeons.

Our Brothers of the Old School are pushing forward this work with energy and perseverance. Let us not be backward in our endeavors to present a clear and honorable record of ourselves and our school, and our abhorrence of imposture and quackery, wherever found.

WM. TOD HELMUTH.

Information desired concerning the "sage willow" (*Salix tristis*) which is used with such astonishing success for Canker and sore mouths of other sorts; also, additional observations concerning *Comptonia asplenifolia* "Sweet Fern," which relieves the itching of eczema, and often marvelously cures poisoning by Rhus tox.

T. F. ALLEN,

No. 3 East 33d Street.

TEXT BOOK OF MODERN MEDICINE AND SURGERY ON HOMŒOPATHIC PRINCIPLES. BY E. HARRIS RUDDOCK, M.D.

LONDON, 1874.

This work reminds us of that awkward period when one is more than a boy, and not enough for a man. In other words we deem the title of Text Book very inappropriate. If this volume is for intelligent laymen, it gives at once too much and too little; too much, because it may lead such a one to undertake the treatment of some of the most serious of diseases; and too little, because as a guide for such an one, it does not supply sufficient detail. If, again, a student or an enquiring Allapathist resorts to its pages for his needs, he can find more suitable literature. As a domestic guide, then, we must class the work, for it is simply our author's well-known *Vade mecum* in high hat and frock-coat, instead of cap and jacket.

As a work for the layman, it contains much valuable information and its *Hygeinic observations* are worthy to become household words. The chapter on *Signs and Symptoms of Disease* will delight many an inquisitive old maid, and qualify her to both bore "the doctor," and awe her more extensive sisterhood, whose *bête noir* is "science." Part II., *accessories in the treatment of Disease*, bristles with hints, the application of which is the interior of a good nurse. In part III., *Diseases, Treatment, &c.*, we open at random: *Plague*, p. 176. A heavy contract this for a layman, and all the worse because none of the animal poisons are cited in the

list of remedies. It were worse than plague to be obliged to treat the plague with such remedies as our author specifies. That every practitioner should have found, in the course of practice, some uses for some remedies which may not have been discovered by another physician, is an experience so general, that we expect each physician to be able to make some addition to any and every work on practice, and, therefore, it is not strange that Dr. Ruddock and his *twenty helpers* should still have left room for suggestions.

In regard to the *Materia Medica* section, we can only say that *the Mat. Med.* for a domestic practice is not yet written, and — never will be. To give the lay reader just that which he needs on various occasions of illness is the work of the physician, and when this can be done in a *condensed Materia Medica*, there will be little need for specially educated Therapeutists.

The *Clinical Directory* is the trump card. We know one M. D. (a reconstructed Eclectic), to whom it is the Alpha and Omega, and could Dr. R. only hear this practitioner chant his praises of the Directory, he were indeed a philosopher if he didn't get somewhat "stuck up."

The author asks for the co-operation of his *confreres*, and if each one who is disposed to criticise will only bear a hand in supplying each minus the world may see a *perfect book*. Until then, we shall hold ourself in debt for such a one as he has here given us.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"*The husks which the swine did eat*,"* is the Table's text for the nonce, and we came by it thuswise:—In the *Practitioner* for September we read a brief but complimentary review of the work cited in the foot-note—a work which Dr. Anstie terms "a volume which the profession, we believe, will receive as a genuine boon." We remembered the author of this "genuine boon" as the hero of the following letter to the *Lancet*:—

"Sir:—As I find my professional position in London has been misunderstood by some of my professional brethren, I beg you will allow me to explain the circumstances of it, through the columns of the *Lancet*."

My name appeared for some years in the Medical Directory of the Homœopathic practitioners; but I beg to state that I withdrew from that body for three reasons.

* *Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Vegetable Kingdom.* By Charles D. F. Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., London, J. and A. Churchill, 1874.

1. Because I am not a believer in infinitesimal doses. 2. Because I do not believe that the law of similars is a universal law. 3. Because I felt that had I remained longer amongst that body I should have been crippled in the exercise of my private and independent judgment in the treatment of disease.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. F. PHILLIPS, M.D.

Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, March 15th, 1871."

Now it seemed to us that this man had gone far away from a bounteous Therapeutic Table to "the husks which the swine did eat," and from our atrophic wallet we took nearly the last eight dollars to buy the book which within three years has grown from the "exercise of his private and independent judgment;" and the *Table* will ever give even its *last* eight dollars to read the outpourings of an unshackled soul; to commune with one whose powers no pent up Utica may contract; aye, the *Table* is ever ready to be led into the light by even one who has been stigmatized as a renegade. If, then, the *Table* has a virtuous weakness for taking stock heavily in martyrs of all sizes and colors, let not the man of baser nature and less noble soul revile it therefor; let him not laugh if on reviewing our last bargain we find that Dr. Phillips does not to-day enjoy an uncrippled "independent judgment;" and if, like many a smaller child, we have cried for our money because we don't like the bauble it bought. We are then to-day *eight dollars out*: but isn't it cheap for only eight dollars to learn that when even a man of culture turns from Homœopathy to Old Physic, he goes from light to darkness, from plenty to want, from luxury to "the husks which the swine did eat."

In a moment of weakness, and dryness, when we remembered that the said eight dollars would have procured one hundred and sixty glasses of Lager, we did drop a human tear, and yearn in sadness for our squandered stamps, but when we reflected upon the value of the lesson inculcated by Dr. Phillips's example, namely: that a man cannot make progress by going backwards like a crab, we hold that teaching cheap at eight dollars, and consider the book as thrown in.

Now let us look at the book itself. And first let us remark that it demonstrates beyond question the fact that a knowledge of Homœopathy enables an author to write a better work on *Materia Medica* than can be accomplished in ignorance of it. Ringer's volume testifies to the truth of this assertion; and the excellence which distinguished it from all its predecessors; which gave it a

more extensive sale in both America and England than was ever attained by any previous manual is directly traceable to Ringer's homœopathic *sub rosa* reading. This it is which made its pages so enticingly novel to the astonished "regular," while they carried home to the equally astonished homœopath the conviction that his therapeutic treasures tempted the cupidity of a cunning enemy whose book said "My despised professional pariah, *you are rich enough to be stolen from.*"

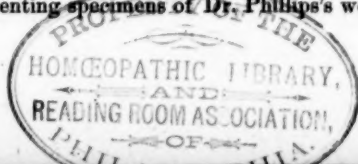
Ringer did well; that is, he enriched his book by theft, and believed, at least so let us hope, that the end justified the means. But Ringer has been excelled by this man whose "name appeared for some years in the Medical Directory of the Homœopathic Practitioners;" who sat in our councils and shared in the fruits of our researches, and in all that we had inherited from our master and his early disciples. Hence the cunning which has enabled him, a strippling in letters, at one bound to outleap a distinguished Professor of Therapeutics in University College. Must Homœopathy, like the eagle, grow the feather that plumes the shaft that is aimed at its vitals? Even this, says the example of Charles D. F. Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

"It is" writes Anstie in his review, "the great distinction of this book, however, that an amount of space is given in it to *careful discussion of the physiological and the therapeutic actions of drugs greater than has been given in any previous English text book of Materia Medica.*" That is, Dr. Phillips has tried to precisionize the power and the place of the remedy, and has succeeded to an extent never before reached "in any previous English text-book of Materia Medica." Is this feature, so peculiarly pleasing to Dr. Anstie, a strange one to us? Says poor Tom in *Lear*:—"That trick i' th' voice I do well remember. Is't not the king?"

"Aye, every inch a king!"

O "trick i' th' voice," not even the encomiums of an Anstie can hide thee from those who have once known thee, and who now know where a Phillips learned that "trick." For all that Dr. Phillips ever suffered from Homœopathy in the way of "crippling his private and independent judgment," we do here aver that Homœopathy owes him nothing. As a poor "cripple" she taught him to forge the weapon wherewith he has vanquished all his orthodox competitors in the field of Materia Medica. Her debt is paid, and, for the simple sake of Dr. Phillips's manhood, would that we could say as much of his.

The Anstie review contains another point to which we must refer before presenting specimens of Dr. Phillips's work.



"Not less interesting to ourselves is the resuscitation, on the ground of recent physiological researches, of certain articles which had great repute in former times, but had recently been credited with scarcely any active properties."

That prince of pickpockets, Robert Macaire, was never more beguilingly plausible. Just think how severely *Digitalis*, *Aconite*, *Ipecacuanha*, and *Phosphorus* have needed "resuscitation" since the publication of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Puræ*, and his *Chronic Diseases*. O Robert Macaire you must needs "blow" long and loud before you make even a homœopathic neophyte believe that such lively corpses as these are in the slightest need of artificial respiration: *only call them when they are needed* and their potentiality will thrill with delight every "allopath" from Land's End to John O' Groat's House. But do not call that "resuscitation," for if you do, the Homœopathic practitioners of Great Britain have "resuscitated" so many, that it will bankrupt your Royal Humane Society to supply the gold medals.

There is a scholarly finish in Dr. Phillips's book which is very pleasing. He has read up quite thoroughly, and written without haste. We shall take *Pulsatilla nigricans* as a specimen. He gives 1. a *Description*, which includes a botanical account, full enough not to be tedious, and a history of the plant. 2. *Active Ingredients*. Anstie says, "he endeavors to describe as accurately as possible the ingredients which are really 'active.' In regard to this portion of his task the author has certainly gone much in advance of any English author of the present day." 3. *Physiological Action*. 4. *Therapeutic Action*. 5. *Preparation and Dose*. Lastly, *Adulterations*.

To show how a "reconstructed" homœopath treats an old friend, we will cite parts 3 and 4 of this drug.

3. **PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.**—The local irritant action of *pulsatilla* can be produced either by direct application to the skin, or by breathing the dust in pulverization. Bulliard relates the case of a man who applied the bruised root to the calf of his leg to relieve rheumatism, and in consequence got inflammation and gangrene of the whole limb. The inhalation of the dust has produced itching of the eyes, cholic, vomiting, frequent diarrhœa, &c.

Anemonine has been shown, by the researches of J. Clarus and others, to possess powerful toxic properties; $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains affected rabbits, and 9 grains killed them in three or four hours. The special phenomena were diminution of the frequency and strength of the heart's pulsations, (sometimes preceded by a period of excitement),

and slackening, of respiration; finally diarrhœa and stertorous breathing, sinking of temperature, semi-paralysis of the hind, and then of the fore limbs; stupor; mydriasis, and (immediately before death) myosis; but no convulsions, such as have been seen to be produced by *extract* of *pulsatilla*. The liver, spleen, kidneys and abdominal canal were found quite healthy: there was more or less congestion and œdema of the lungs; and relaxation of the heart walls: the heart cavities and great vessels were full of dark clotted blood, while the blood everywhere else was fluid; there was also marked hyperæmia of the membranes of the brain and cord, especially in the neighborhood of the medulla oblongata. Applied to the conjunctiva of a rabbit, anemonine produced slight inflammation; applied to the human tongue, it only left a slight burning. Murray states that the vapor of melting anemonine causes pricking in the tongue, followed by an abiding numbness and white patches. Heyer saw the same vapor produce intense irritation of the eyes.

4. THERAPEUTIC ACTION.—*Pulsatilla* may be employed in most of those acute and sub-acute inflammations of the mucous membrane generally in which the discharge is of a mucous or muco-purulent character, such as the early stage of purulent ophthalmia in children, and even in adults; also in gonorrhœal ophthalmia. It may also be employed with advantage in inflammation of the external auditory canal, so often met with in children, where the lining membrane is red and swollen, and severe pain is experienced, while later on a thin acrid discharge appears, often tinged with blood, and soon becoming puriform. It may be used also in inflammation of the nasal passages, accompanied by profuse mucous or muco-purulent discharge, the smell of which is offensive.

INFLAMMATION.—In cases of inflammation of the conjunctiva and of the auditory and nasal passages, I recommend a wash composed of from one drachm to two drachms of tincture of *pulsatilla* to four ounces of water. The strength of the lotion must be determined by the sensibility of the inflamed surface, and by the age of the patient.

In ophthalmic cases the lids of the eyes should be carefully opened, add the conjunctiva freely washed with the lotion from eight to ten times every twenty-four hours. Drop doses should be given to infants every three hours; and adults may take five to ten drops every four hours in an ounce of cold water.

In otitis and in coryza the lotion should be warmed and syringed into the ear or the nose four or five times a day. Internally the same dose should be taken as in ophthalmia, according to the age of the patient.

DYSPEPSIA.—*Pulsatilla* is a good medicine in many of those cases of dyspepsia, or of sub-acute gastritis, met with in phlegmatic temperaments, where we find some or all of the following symptoms present, namely: depression of the nervous system, with fear of death; loss of appetite; white and thickly coated tongue; little or no taste, or, if taste be present, a sensation in the palate of greasiness; sensation of mucus about the mouth and gums; nausea, with an inclination or wish to vomit; flatulency; heartburn; occasional pain and flatulent colic in the epigastrium; sick headache; dry cough; coldness and clamminess of the extremities, and often likewise of the entire surface of the body, generally accompanied by constipation or by diarrhœa. When the diarrhœa is attended by mucous discharges or by active piles, the *pulsatilla* quickly removes them. Five drops taken as a dose every four hours, in a tablespoonful of water, will soon give relief in this form of dyspepsia.

AFFECTIONS OF THE UTERUS.—*Pulsatilla* exerts a peculiar action upon the uterus. In functional amenorrhœa with absence of catamenia, or if the catamenia be scanty or delayed, or in suppression induced by fright or chill, *pulsatilla* is often of the greatest value in establishing the flow at the proper time and in its natural quantity. It is also of much benefit in functional dysmenorrhœa, where the discharge is scanty, or even when profuse, but blackish and clotted. Even though at the first period this medicine should fail to restore the menstrual flow to its normal standard, by persevering in the use of it for two months or more, the desired effect is almost certain to be produced.

Leucorrhœal discharges attended by pain in the loins, feeling of weariness, depression of spirits, loss of appetite, and derangement more or less extensive of the nervous system, are also quickly removed by a steady course [of *pulsatilla* taken internally in five drop doses, three times a day, and continued for a few weeks. A teaspoonful of the tincture should also be put into a pint of cold or tepid water, and be used as an enema for the vagina every day.

TAPEWORM.—In addition to my experience of the value of *pulsatilla*, I may state that an extract of the [root employed internally, has been found valuable in cases of tapeworm.

COUGH, &c.—Clarus found anemonine, in half-grain and one grain doses, very useful in irritative cough, asthma, and whooping-cough. Clarus and Schroff agree in the statement that even larger doses (two grains) produce no physiological symptoms in men."

And this is the therapeutic range of *Pulsatilla*, which Dr. Phillips has received in exchange for that which he knew, or should

have known, as a Homœopathist! Is he not, indeed, now feeding upon "the husks which the swine did eat?" Why, the mere "Clinical Observations" on Pulsatilla of Noack and Trinks are a Goldeonda mine of wealth compared to the poor little porringerful which this Beadle Bumble has dealt out in niggard charity to those who are all ignorant of Hahnemann's proving of Küchenschelle.

If in his treatment of Pulsatilla, Dr. Phillips has shown how far he had found out the range of this polychrest, then we can scarcely wonder that he should "not believe that the law of similars is a universal law." If a remedy of such wide application is to be shorn of its fair proportions by the ignorance of a physician, it is not a matter for surprise that his limited capacity should fail to comprehend the extent of a law of whose limit he could learn only by an intelligent and comprehensive grasp of the range of the remedies employed according to its formula.

We forget the egg that Columbus cracked—at least Dr. Phillips does. Let us make this plain before we close this *Table* talk. In treating the *Violaceæ*, Dr. Phillips does not credit any of the species with the power of curing Epilepsy; yet that arrant Homœopathist Bönninghausen cured a case of Epilepsy with *viola tricolor*.

Now, at page 161 of this book, Dr. Phillips says: "in Italy, the herbage of the common pansay, *viola tricolor* is said to be employed in cases of *tinea capitis*." Well, when the poor devil-torn epileptic was taken to Bönninghausen, he could not fall back on Sir Charles Locock's Bromide of Potassium, bewailing the while the limitations of the law of similars. He established the anamnesis of that case, and in the patient's past history found a repercussed *tinea capitis* that the law of similars said *viola tricolor* would have cured. That remedy was then given, and the cure of the epilepsy followed, and to that patient the "law of similars" was limitless.

There, the egg is on end now, and how simple it is when the brain of a Columbus has taught even the fingers of a fool.

We have lingered at the Table much longer than was our intent; yet have we not finished with this book. It is a monument of flagrant dishonesty, and we shall follow this little British Benedict Arnold until we have made plain his ignorance, his weakness, and his dishonesty. He is a scholar and a patient workman, but the fleshpots seemed savory in his sight, and he sold himself for the pitiful mess of pottage which secured for him the kinship of even his inferiors in the art of Medicine.

Only recently the barefaced and blundering plagiarism of Dr. Burness secured for him a snubbing from Anstie's pen. His re-

christened Homœopathy was too thinly disguised, and the *Practitioner* with borrowed virtue frowned. Dr. Phillips has little flings at Homœopathy, puts Homœopaths in the limbo of "——," and the same *Practitioner* takes his stolen goods at the full market price.

We are glad for the sake of the sick that the sappers and miners of old Physic, aided by here and there a deserter from Homœopathy, have adopted their present tactics, namely: to beat their competitors for the care of life by stealing their weapons from them. When the last theft is accomplished, we shall be no poorer; but we owe it to those who forged this weaponry in poverty and in obloquy that each blade shall bear its maker's name, and even his dust receive the honor which is his due.



At a meeting of a hydrophobic society, the proceedings were concluded with the following ode:—

DOG-BURIAL DIRGE.

BY

PROF. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Now fades the dread accursed shade
In deep oblivion's chasm;
No more need mankind be afraid
Of ending life in spasm.
The Demon of Saliva quits
His deadly incubation,
And ceases to engender fits
Of mad expectoration.

Behold the lyssamane corse—
A pathologic shoddy,
To time's disintegrating force
We here commit the body.
And where uncoffined he is lain,
The worms will wear them fatter,
For they shall banquet on the slain
And eat his oblongata.

We come to join in funeral dirge,
Yet may our souls be jolly;
For we the cerebellum purge
Of horror-haunted folly.
The infant as he climbs to drink
The loved maternal ration,
May now return the lap-dog's wink
Without asphyxiation.

No more within the city's streets
 Shall man for pleasure roaming,
 Start wildly when perchance he meets
 A canine hydro-foaming ;
 Still may not the pedestrian pause
 But calmly tread the flagging,
 No more alarmed at Towzer's jaws
 Than at his tail when wagging.

No more shall ragamuffins prance
 At aldermanic dictum,
 And lead the dogs a morris-dance,
 Then *pound* each weary victim.
 Well may we voice indignant raise
 At such dogmatic fiat,
 For if to *catch* the rabies pays
 Contagion must run riot.

Hail ! Newfoundland, as yet unsung
 Where only peace reposes,
 Where never yet hath mongrel tongue
 Pronounced death's diagnosis,
 Where never are the people led
 By hydrophobic bias,
 Where man may pat the canine head
 Without regard to virus.

That land is ours and we shall soon
 On our possessions enter,
 And with us bear the priceless boon,
 An unimpaired "nerve-centre."
 Now Æsculapius deck thy form
 And Hygeia's joy be fuller,
 For we have weathered every storm
 That threatened our medulla.

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,
 Vail ! thou worst of demons,
 In Hade's Pantheon thy dread bust,
 There meet Delirium Tremens.
 Upon thy grave no grass shall leap ;
 Eternity confess that,
 Oblivion only knows thy sleep
 And writes thy requiescat.

—*Sanitarium.*



THE N. Y. HOM. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

—

This Institution opens under more favorable auspices than ever before. The attendance now is over 130 students, and more are expected. The changes made in the faculty have given satisfaction, and the clinics of all kinds are largely attended by all the students.

THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is now in full operation. The accommodations it offers to those who, suffering from accident or disease, apply for surgical relief, contrast favorably with those of any institution of similar character.

The building stands alone, on elevated ground in an enclosure of seventy-five by two hundred feet, fronting on two streets, thus securing not only the advantage of perfect ventilation, but also that of quiet and privacy, so essential after the performance of surgical operations. The house itself is peculiarly adapted to the purposes of a hospital, the ceilings are high, and the rooms commodious.

The Hospital is completely furnished, apartments have been fitted up in the most comfortable manner, for which a reasonable price is charged, while there are wards for those who can offer only a small remuneration, with accommodations also for the indigent. The resident surgeon, matron and nurses are already in charge; patients have been admitted, a number of surgical operations performed, and the future success of the enterprise seems assured.

More than two years ago, a number of ladies and gentlemen realizing the necessity for a Surgical Hospital, embracing Homœopathic treatment, organized and carried to a successful issue a grand Fair, which was held in the 22d Regiment Armory, having for its sole object the establishment of such a hospital. The managers of this Fair were enabled to place in the hands of the Trustees of the institution (which had been previously incorporated) about \$35,000, to be held in trust, for the erection or purchase of a suitable building.

Those who are disposed to assist in the support of this charity may be assured that they are not working for *prospective* and indefinite ends, but for the maintenance of a *live* Institution which has already been productive of good in the relief of disease and suffering, thus publicly reflecting credit upon the principles and practice of Homœopathy.

The Ladies' Aid Association is an outgrowth of the Fair of 1872; and while it is intrusted by the Board of Trustees with the entire domestic management of the Hospital as its first great duty, it also proposes by various means to add to the original fund, and to this end they earnestly solicit the co-operation and influence of all friends of suffering humanity.

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